Attorneys at Law & Tax Advisors

Blockchain, Sustainable Development & Privacy

Public Blockchains with Nodes in Third Countries

make a difference.



OLGA STEPANOVA

German Attorney at Law

- Head of IT, IP and Data Protection
- Certified Data Protection Officer (TÜV Nord, University of Maastricht)
- WINHELLER Rechtsanwaltsgesellschaft mbH, Frankfurt/Main

WINHELLER Attorneys at Law and Tax Advisors

- Full service law firm and accounting firm, specialized in (amongst others):
 - Business Law, i.e. IT Law, IP law, Data Protection, Competition Law, Corporate Law, Employment Law, Real Estate Law, Compliance, Estate Planning
 - Financial service providers: esp. Banking Law, Supervisory Regulations and Tax Advice, Cryptocurrencies
 - National and International Tax Law, Tax Advice and Tax Accounting
 - Nonprofit organizations, esp. Nonprofit Law, Tax Advice and Tax Accounting
- > 22 attorneys, 4 tax advisors, 14 tax assistants
- Internationally connected:







Content

- I. Introduction
- II. Nodes as foundation of a blockchain
- III. When does a disclosure constitute a third country data transfer?
- **IV. GDPR requirements**
- V. Data exchange between nodes result in third country transfers?

VI. Q&A

I. Introduction

Types

- Public
- Permissioned
- Private

Actors

- Nodes
- Participants
- Miners





II. Node as foundation of a blockchain

Functions

- Checks if a block of transactions is valid and accepts or rejects it
- Storing and preserving blocks of the complete transaction history
- Interconnection of nodes Transmitting transaction history to other nodes for synchronizing with the blockchain

Nodes as part of a permissionless blockchain

- Borderless Node can be in every country of the world
- No access control Node can enter and leave network at any time

III. When does a disclosure constitute a third country data transfer?

- GDPR does not define the term "transfer"
- ECJ Lindqvist and Google Spain Internet publications
 - No transfer Data gets published on a website through a host provider that uses servers in the EU
 - Unworkable result Uploading information on a website would be a data transfer to each country in the world (Lindquist)
 - Controller must ensure compliance within the framework of its responsibilities, powers and capabilities (Google Spain)
 - Transfer Data is part of a targeted transmission to a third country

IV. GDPR requirements

- General GDPR conditions, e.g.
 - ▶ Legal basis: Article 6 (1) (a) (f) GDPR
 - Data processing agreement
- Specific conditions for third country transfers
 - Adequacy decision, e.g. Privacy Shield
 - Binding Corporate Rules ("BCR")
 - Standard Contractual Clauses ("SCCs")
 - Exemptions for specific situations

8

V. Data exchange between nodes result in third country transfers?

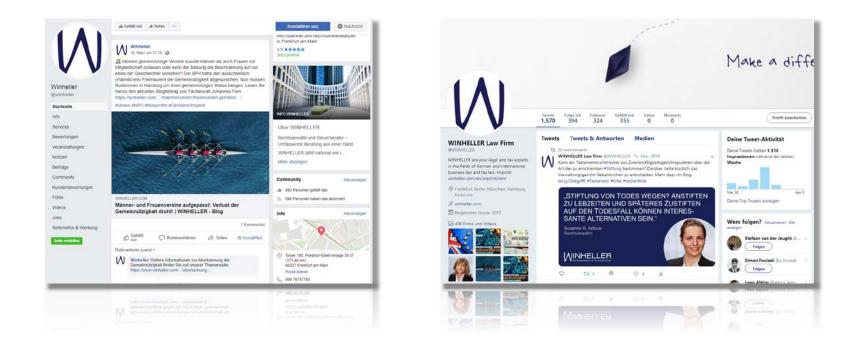
Similarities and differences to the ECJ decisions

- Unworkable result therefore no transfer?
 - Where a node is situated is neither foreseeable nor can it be controlled
 - Exchanging information between the nodes would be a data transfer to each country in the world
 - Transaction data gets uploaded to all nodes instantly, no host provider in the EU acts as intermediary
- What consequences result from the principle privacy by design?
 - Does a controller/processor who uses blockchain application has the responsibility to use only permissioned blockchains?
 - Capable to control the participation of nodes with respect of the country where they are located



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Rechtsanwälte & Steuerberater

OLGA STEPANOVA, German Attorney at Law

Thank you for your attention!

WINHELLER

Rechtsanwaltsgesellschaft mbH

Tel.: +49 (0)69 76 75 77 80 Fax: +49 (0)69 76 75 77 810

E-Mail: info@winheller.com Web: www.winheller.com/en

